1 IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO 2 EASTERN DIVISION 3 Case No. 1:17MD2804 IN RE: 4 NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION Cleveland, Ohio OPIATE LITIGATION 5 January 29, 2020 9:11 a.m. 6 7 8 9 10 SEALED TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS 11 BEFORE THE HONORABLE DAN A. POLSTER, 12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 Official Court Reporter: Susan Trischan, RMR, CRR, FCRR, CRC 7-189 U.S. Court House 20 801 West Superior Avenue Cleveland, Ohio 44113 21 216-357-7087 Susan Trischan@ohnd.uscourts.gov 22 23 24 25

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19		
20		
21	Proceedings recorded by	machanical stanography.
22		computer-aided transcription.
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## WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 2020, 9:11 A.M. THE COURT: All right. Good morning.

3 Please be seated.

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All right. This is a status conference in the Track 1B case, it's Summit and Cuyahoga Counties against six pharmacies, CVS, Rite Aid, Walgreen, Discount Drug Mart, HBC, and Walmart.

We've got the lawyers for the plaintiffs and the six defendants.

I want to say a few things and then I want to open it up for discussion.

When we last met, the six defendant pharmacies made it very clear that they did not want the Court having — or the Special Masters having any ex parte discussions with either side regarding really anything to do with this case, particularly anything to do with resolution.

I have, obviously, been having ex parte discussions at the request of all sides with everyone else in the case, all of the plaintiffs' lawyers, the Attorneys General, the manufacturers and the distributors.

In fact, most of the day today when I'm done with this conference is going to be devoted to that.

I've done it because everyone has wanted me to. And

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anything -- I'd say about 95 percent of what we've been able to accomplish in the MDL, me and my team, has been because of those separate discussions.

I've been able to figure out what each side wanted to do, how they wanted to do it, how I could — where there was some common ground, how we could move things forward.

Obviously, if these defendants don't want that, that's okay, but you and your clients need to understand that the only things I can accomplish in an MDL are through those private discussions.

Obviously, I can try your case, and I will try this case, which is the only one I can try of the pharmacies because it's in this district. I can try this case without any ex parte discussions, and if that's what you want, I'll do it.

But I'll have no choice but then to, you know, remand all the other cases involving the pharmacies to my colleagues around the country. Trust me, I don't want to do it. They want to receive the cases even less. But if that's what you all want, that's what I'll do.

You know, the pharmacies haven't been named in all 2,500, but I guess you're named in about a thousand. If that's what I need to do, that's what I'll do.

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So I think the defendants need to decide sort of how they want to proceed. If you want me to just try your case and whenever it happens, it happens, and I'll, you know, send all the other ones back around the country and you can be dealing with a thousand different Judges, that's fine.

If you share the interest with all the other defendants in this case in trying to manage this on some — a large level and move on with your businesses, then I suggest you permit me to try and engage in that.

But that's your choice. I don't force it on anyone. I haven't forced it on any of the other defendants. Trust me, it's all been voluntary.

This trial, I can't tell at the moment what this trial is about, okay, and I'm going to make some strong suggestions, but it's only a suggestion.

The plaintiffs have a right, you've got a right to try whatever case you want, and once you make it clear what your case is, then the defendants have a right to defend it.

They don't have a right to take years in discovery defending a case that you don't have, but they have a right to take whatever's reasonable to develop the evidence to defend the case that you're choosing to bring.

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Now, I thought that the plaintiffs' allegations against the pharmacy are based on -- it's a systems case, whether -- the question is whether any or all of these six pharmacy defendants had a corporate system in place to make sure that each individual, each individual pharmacy was doing what it was supposed to do in monitoring controlled substances that were going out of that pharmacy.

Did you have a system to monitor that and to make sure that each pharmacy — that's CVS, Walgreen, Rite Aid — in Summit and Cuyahoga County did what it was supposed to do? And if you had a system, did you use it? We all know sometimes corporations have systems, they are window dressing. Sometimes they're real. All right?

And it shouldn't take long to develop, to do the discovery, to answer those questions, and then put it in front of a jury.

And it shouldn't be -- shouldn't be hard for the defendants to develop the evidence, if they wanted to defend that case, to do it.

And the issue is going to be historic.

It's not what you can find out today about some prescription that was issued ten years ago and what the facts are and what the doctor did or didn't do with that particular patient. No one cares.

1 It's what the defendants saw in a given 2 year. We'll pick 2014. Okay. Did they have a system in 3 place to determine if there was something suspicious 4 going on in Cuyahoga County? What did they see? And 5 what did they do with what they saw? And all that's 09:17:58 historic. It's in the documents. It's not something 6 7 that has to be re-created now. And it can be presented to a jury in a 8 relatively short time, and they can decide whether or not 9 09:18:15 10 the defendants contributed to a public nuisance, because 11 the only thing that's being tried is public nuisance. 12 And again, we're not trying -- the jury is 13 not going to be involved in determining whether or what 14 remedies there should be if there is liability. It's 09:18:33 15 liability up or down as to each defendant separately. 16 And then if the jury finds liability, 17 public nuisance liability as to any defendant, there will 18 be some separate proceeding in front of the Court, an 19 evidentiary proceeding, and I'll decide remedy. 09:18:48 20 That's how it works in Ohio. 21 So I believe that a trial as I've outlined, 22 we can have discovery, we can have motions, we can try it 23 at the end of this year.

Now, the plaintiffs have asked, they've

asked for another month for discovery and keeping the

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trial the beginning of October, leaving me no time to deal with all the motions.

Well, that's not possible. I barely had enough time with the schedule that we had with the manufacturers and distributors, and I essentially put in place the same schedule.

So I believe if you feel you need another month, we could move the trial back, start it, say, November 9th.

I'm figuring the plaintiff should easily be able to do their case in a week, and if there are all six defendants and they do two-and-a-half days, that's three weeks, you know, so the case would go to the jury around December 14th, which would give them a week to deliberate before Christmas week.

So I can do that.

But again, that depends on the plaintiffs making it clear that the case is focusing on the defendants' system of compliance and monitoring and whether, A, they had one and, B, if they had one, did they use it.

And if that's the case, if that's the case you're bringing, we don't need a whole lot of the individual granular data.

And obviously if that's the case, we're not

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1 going to have third party complaints against doctors 2 because it doesn't matter. That's not the case that's being brought, so you've got no reason to bring all these 3 4 doctors in because the focus is going to be not on what doctors did or didn't do, but what the defendants did or 09:20:47 5 6 didn't do. 7 And that's where it should be. You're the ones that are being sued. 8 9 So again, I can't -- you know, I'm not 09:20:59 10 going to tell the plaintiffs what kind of case they want. 11 You, you know, I didn't tell you what kind of case to 12 bring against the manufacturers or distributors. I made 13 some suggestions. 14 As a result of those suggestions and 09:21:14 15 working with both sides, we did get the case ready for 16 trial, and we were ready to go and the trial would have 17 fit in within the allotted time. We were ready to do it. 18 And I think it would have been an intelligible trial for 19 that jury. 09:21:26 20 So that's my suggestion, but, you know, 21 they are only suggestions.

If the plaintiffs want some -- you know, if your focus is going to be on thousands of individual prescriptions, then I don't, you know -- then defendants can defend that case and I won't -- doesn't even make

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1 sense to even set a trial date because we have to 2 determine who's going to be in the case. 3 And if there are all these third party 4 complaints, you know, we don't even know who they are 09:22:02 5 until you identify the prescriptions. 6 So I wouldn't even purport to set a trial 7 date. And if that's what we're going to do, obviously long before that case is going to come to trial, I will 8 ask the MDL panel to send all the other thousand cases 09:22:18 10 against the pharmacies back around the country because I 11 won't have any MDL function with those cases. 12 And it's not fair to me to hold cases. We 13 get -- you know, all these cities and counties are clamoring for their trials. They can get them. 14 09:22:37 15 So I'd like to hear from all of you 16 because, as I said, I'm -- you know, these are my 17 thoughts, my suggestions, but I don't, you know, I don't 18 tell the plaintiffs what to do, I don't tell the 19 defendants what to do. 09:22:54 20 MR. WEINBERGER: On behalf of the 21 plaintiffs, if I may respond, Peter Weinberger, Your 22 Honor. 23 I quess we owe you a bit of an apology, 24 Your Honor, because if we haven't made clear up until now 09:23:07 25 that what you've suggested in terms of how we might

1 present our cases is exactly what we were going to do, 2 then I'm sorry that we haven't made that clear. 3 We totally agree that this is a case about 4 the defendants' systems, and it is the -- it is then 09:23:29 5 relying on statistical analysis of the data to determine 6 whether or not they complied with the systems. 7 I would just add one other thing. It's not just whether or not they had the 8 9 systems and complied with their own systems, it's whether 09:23:44 10 or not their systems were adequate under the law and 11 under the regulations. 12 And it isn't just what they saw based upon 13 their own systems, it's what they should have seen in 14 terms of identifying prescriptions that would have been 09:24:00 15 red flags. 16 And so --17 THE COURT: All right. I mean, what they 18 should -- but again --19 MR. WEINBERGER: Red flags --09:24:08 20 THE COURT: -- red flag, you don't have to 21 go back and determine what exactly the situation was with 22 each red flag unless the defendants made a diligent 23 investigation, in which case the documents would show 2.4 what the situation was because they would have 09:24:26 25 investigated it.

1 If they didn't investigate it, that's the 2 end of it and you tell the jury, "Look, there was a red 3 flag and they did nothing. Okay. Draw your conclusion. 4 Here's a red flag. They did nothing." So it should be -- the point is it should 09:24:41 5 6 be apparent from the documents, all right, whether they 7 had a system, whether the system was effective. In other words, if it didn't -- if there 8 9 were a whole lot of red flags and it wasn't triggered, 09:24:57 10 you can argue, "Well, the system wasn't worth much 11 because here were all these suspicious things and they 12 didn't pop up." 13 Okay. If it did pop up, what -- did they 14 do anything? If they didn't, well, they had a system, but it was window dressing. If they did something, what 09:25:11 15 16 did they find, and was it a reasonable response? All 17 right. It's all historic. 18 So I think that's, if that's your case, 19 then you've got to make that clear, and then we can 09:25:30 20 streamline the discovery and we don't need third party 21 complaints and, you know, the documents will show what 22 they showed. Obviously we will have some testimony about 23 it, but again the documents are going to drive this case. 24 And it's the defendants' own documents as to what they 09:25:47 25 had and what they did or what they didn't do.

1 So if that's your -- if that's your case, 2 then you need to make that clear and we'll structure 3 things, we'll limit things, and defendants can defend 4 that case. And we can -- if the defendants want a 09:25:59 5 6 trial, we'll try it in early November. But you -- it 7 hasn't been clear to me, it hasn't, you know, and to my 8 team that that's your case. So I think you should file something and 9 09:26:18 10 make that very clear, and then I think look at the 11 schedule, both sides can look at the schedule and we'll 12 fit it in. 13 Again, I can move it back to November 9th, 14 but I have to have a reasonable time to evaluate the motions that the defendants filed. There were some very 09:26:35 15 16 serious motions that were filed in Track 1A, and I dealt 17 with them. A lot of time and effort is being put -- and 18 money is being put into filing them. I'm certain if I 19 don't have time to review them, it's not fair to anyone. 09:26:54 20 So I can do that. 21 But if that's -- so if that's what, you 22 know, if that's what the plaintiffs want, then the 23 defendants know that's the kind of case you're facing. 24 And again, you know right now, quite 09:27:09 25 frankly, you know right now, each of you, whether, A, you had a system, whether you used the system, and whether it
was an adequate system.

And, you know, so, you know, if you want a
trial, we'll, you know, we'll have a trial, I mean, on

Yes, Mr. Delinsky.

agree, we totally agree with the Court.

that, and the jury can decide.

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MR. WEINBERGER: May I just respond with a couple of other points, if you don't mind, Mr. Delinsky?

Again for purposes of being clear, we

And in our discussions with the Special Master and the defendants last Tuesday where we discussed the data fields and we pruned down the data fields to 34 data fields, we did that because of the fact that that's how we're — those data fields are objective criteria, and that's how we're going to prove the case, excuse me, through objective red flag criteria.

The other thing that we can't lose sight of is that these defendants have also been sued as distributors in that they distributed to themselves certainly up until 2013 or 2014. And so all of the discovery with respect to their role as distributors to themselves has already been developed and expert reports have been issued and discovery depositions have been taken.

1 So we're adding, obviously, the dispensing 2 claim under the parameters that you're suggesting, Your 3 Honor, in addition to the distribution claim. 4 THE COURT: Well, I don't -- I 09:29:02 5 don't -- maybe you can educate me. 6 I don't understand how those are separate 7 claims because Walgreen, you know, distributed to 8 themselves, their own pharmacies, so the only pills they 9 are selling are out of their own pharmacies. 09:29:18 10 So whatever, whatever system --11 MR. WEINBERGER: So they were required to 12 have suspicious order monitoring systems under the DEA 13 regulations when they acted as distributors to 14 themselves. 09:29:31 15 So it's a separate -- it's a separate 16 analysis under separate regulations, and in the course of 17 developing the C-1 case against them as distributors, we 18 actually wanted to delve into some of the dispensing 19 information in discovery because we thought, obviously, 09:29:59 20 that that was relevant to their knowledge in terms of the 21 amount of drugs that they were distributing to 22 themselves. 23 Because we hadn't asserted dispensing 2.4 claims, we were somewhat limited in pursuing that 09:30:14 25 discovery.

1 I agree with you that --2 THE COURT: Let me -- but, Mr. Weinberger, 3 if the only pills they ended up selling were out of their 4 same pharmacies, the focus is going to be on what red flags there were at the pharmacy level. All right? 09:30:30 5 6 They're just distributing to themselves. 7 They're required to have it, they're required to have a system in place to make sure that they themselves are 8 maintaining control over their own pills, which means 9 09:30:50 10 front door and back door. 11 In other words, for example, if you can 12 show that in given months, you know -- I'll use CVS just because Mr. Delinsky stood up first -- that there were a 13 14 bunch of CVS pharmacies that were ordering -- they were 09:31:06 15 ordering 10,000 opioid pills a month and they only have 16 prescriptions for 8,000, and they're ordering another 17 10,000 the next month, you've got 2,000 pills that seem 18 to be going out the back door. All right. That should -- there should be 19 09:31:20 20 a system that flags that. 21 If there's not, that's a problem. But 22 that's -- whether it's a pharmacy or distributor 23 themselves, it's the same -- it's the same thing. 24 don't think there's any -- seems to me it's the same 09:31:34 25 thing.

1 MR. WEINBERGER: Well, they are very much 2 related, Your Honor, but to get a little bit granular 3 here, before 2014, the distribution that they engaged in 4 was distribution primarily of Hydrocodone directly to 09:31:52 5 their stores. 6 Prior to that time, or at that same time, 7 they were -- these retail pharmacies were obtaining Oxy and the other opioids from the distributors, from the 8 9 other distributors. So in terms of the distribution of 09:32:07 10 11 Hydrocodone to their own pharmacies, they had a 12 responsibility to have a suspicious order monitoring 13 system in place, and then at the dispensing level they 14 had the responsibility of having a system in place 09:32:29 15 to -- to determine what red flags would be seen in the 16 prescriptions that they were dispensing. 17 They are somewhat interrelated, but they 18 are separate claims. 19 THE COURT: Well, to me it's the same evidence, all right, to make sure that there's not a 09:32:43 20 21 problem with the front door and the back door. 22 It seems to me you have that responsibility 23 whether you're distributing it to yourselves or whether 2.4 you're buying it from someone else and dispensing, to

make sure that, you know, you're monitoring the

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1 prescriptions you get to make sure to a reasonable degree 2 of professionalism that those are valid prescriptions and 3 you don't have people, you know, coming in with multiple 4 prescriptions or multiple prescriptions from the same 09:33:17 5 address, and that you make sure, you know, no one's 6 stealing them, selling them out the back door. 7 You've got that responsibility whether you're a distributor or just a pharmacy. 8 9 So I think it's pretty much the same thing. 09:33:30 10 MR. WEINBERGER: So the other thing is that 11 we agree that the discovery on these issues can be very 12 limited and focused, and our proposed schedule takes that 13 into account. 14 We certainly understand the fact that 09:33:46 15 there's less of a gap in time in our proposal between the 16 filing of Daubert motions and dispositive motions and the 17 trial, and so --18 THE COURT: There's almost none. In fact, 19 you eliminated reply briefs. 09:33:59 20 MR. WEINBERGER: Right. So --21 THE COURT: I mean, so that, you can't do 22 that. 23 Okay. So if you want that extra time, 24 we've got to move the trial back about a month. If you 09:34:08 25 don't want it, then we can keep it in place, but, you

1	know, I can do it either way.
2	MR. WEINBERGER: We're comfortable with the
3	November 9th trial date, Your Honor. Thank you.
4	THE COURT: All right.
09:34:17 5	MR. DELINSKY: May I address the Court,
6	Your Honor?
7	THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Delinsky.
8	MR. DELINSKY: All right. Your Honor, what
9	I'd like to do is respond to some of the points you've
09:34:28 10	made
11	THE COURT: All right.
12	MR. DELINSKY: about the scope of the
13	case, and then propose a solution, a case management
14	solution.
09:34:37 15	In terms of the background issues, and I
16	don't mean to retread territory that we covered last
17	month, but I would be remiss if I didn't repeat the
18	following point again, which is that when we hear talk
19	about "Systems" at the defense level to monitor for red
09:35:01 20	flags, that is completely and totally, it's a legal or
21	regulatory matter alien to us, foreign to us. It is
22	utterly inconsistent with the law.
23	There is a regulation governing
24	distribution that calls for systems, and that is the
09:35:31 25	regulation on which plaintiffs have built their

1 distribution case. 2 There is no such regulation in federal law 3 or in state law that calls for systems when it comes to 4 dispensing. THE COURT: Well, I --09:35:51 5 MR. DELINSKY: You don't have to belabor 6 7 this point now. THE COURT: Mr. Delinsky, I invited you to 8 9 file, file that motion, and you all declined. 09:36:01 10 You have been a little disingenuous in your 11 filings to the Sixth Circuit saying I didn't allow you to 12 file motions to dismiss, so I'm making this point very 13 clear now. 14 We had this discussion last time, and you raised this, and I said, "All right, that would go to the 09:36:13 15 16 whole case. If you want to file that, file it." 17 You said, "No." So I, you know -- the plaintiffs, the 18 19 plaintiffs are going to argue. You know, if you want to get up in front of a jury and say you have no 09:36:26 20 21 responsibility to have any system whatsoever to monitor 22 what your individual pharmacies are doing, you can make 23 that argument before a jury. MR. DELINSKY: Your Honor, we can make the 24 09:36:40 25 argument in summary judgment as well, and we will be

1	raising that issue
2	THE COURT: All right, fine.
3	MR. DELINSKY: in summary judgment.
4	THE COURT: Okay. Fine.
09:36:45 5	MR. DELINSKY: I just would like to
6	know
7	THE COURT: All right, fine, and I'll deal
8	with it.
9	MR. DELINSKY: Okay.
09:36:51 10	THE COURT: If you convince me you're
11	right, fine. But if I'm not convinced, it will go to the
12	jury and, if you lose, you can appeal on that.
13	MR. DELINSKY: But we just want I just
14	want to today and, Your Honor, I'm not going to get
09:37:02 15	into we were not disingenuous, I just want to put that
16	into the record, but we don't need to get into that now.
17	THE COURT: Well, I've said what I've said.
18	MR. DELINSKY: Well, Your Honor, we do
19	feel and I don't want to get sidetracked that we
09:37:17 20	have a right under Rule 12 to file the motions we wish to
21	file.
22	THE COURT: All right. I don't want to
23	belabor.
24	I just made a point that you, in your
09:37:26 25	filing with the Sixth Circuit, you said I categorically

1 denied you the right to file motions to dismiss, and I 2 didn't. 3 I invited you to file one, if you felt that 4 under the law you had no obligation to have a 09:37:47 5 corporate-wide system and, therefore, the case should be 6 dismissed in total. I invited that. You said you don't 7 want to file that, so that's the only one we talked about. 8 9 So obviously you can -- you can make those 09:37:57 10 arguments in motions for summary judgment, and I'll look 11 at them very carefully. 12 MR. DELINSKY: But, Your Honor, moving on, 13 even if, let's assume that for the first time in the 14 history of pharmacy jurisprudence it is determined that 09:38:13 15 there is a legal obligation at a corporate level to 16 somehow have systems governing dispensing, let's assume 17 that, okay --18 THE COURT: I don't think the plaintiffs' 19 case is you're required to have a system governing 09:38:29 20 dispensing. 21 The plaintiffs' argument is that as part 22 of -- that there is a corporate responsibility if you 23 are -- if -- CVS is a pharmacy company, that's all you 24 have, all right.

If you have thousands of pharmacies around

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1 the country, and all of them have DEA controlled licenses 2 and they're handling DEA controlled substances, you have 3 some obligation at the corporate level to monitor 4 performance to make sure that these controlled substances 09:39:05 5 are being handled adequately and aren't being diverted or 6 misused. 7 MR. DELINSKY: Okay. THE COURT: And you've got to -- all right? 8 9 So that's the plaintiffs' argument, and if 09:39:17 10 they have sufficient evidence, they're going to argue 11 that, you know, you -- either you didn't have a system or 12 your system was inadequate or even if your system was 13 adequate, you didn't follow it, and as a result, you 14 contributed to a public nuisance in Summit and/or 09:39:34 15 Cuyahoga County. 16 That's their case. 17 MR. DELINSKY: So, Your Honor, assuming 18 that that case was legally viable, that will be decided. 19 We maintain it's not. 09:39:44 20 Assuming that case on liability could be 21 proven -- we assert it can't be -- there's another 22 element to the offense -- excuse me, Your Honor, my

element to the offense -- excuse me, Your Honor, my
criminal roots are taking hold -- there's another element
of the claim that we still get to defend against, and
that's the element of causation.

1 And I appreciate that there may be legal 2 fights over what causation means and what the standard is 3 in the context of nuisance, but nevertheless it does 4 exist. THE COURT: All right. 09:40:18 5 6 MR. DELINSKY: And that is eligible, it's 7 more than eligible, that is a necessary area of discovery 8 as well. 9 So by way of example, suppose plaintiffs 09:40:35 10 produce an analysis that says for this -- that the 11 pharmacies -- we'll take CVS as a hypothetical example --12 routinely filled a high volume of a powerful opioid that was prescribed to multiple patients by a particular 13 14 doctor, okay, and that those were red flags and their 09:41:04 15 system messed up, if there even should be a system, let's 16 take that hypothetical. 17 CVS then has the right to collect discovery 18 on who that doctor was. 19 THE COURT: Why? 09:41:16 20 MR. DELINSKY: Because what if that doctor, 21 Your Honor, was an oncologist at the Cleveland Clinic? 22 THE COURT: Well --23 MR. DELINSKY: Then it's because then there 24 is no link between the red flag that plaintiffs have 09:41:29 25 identified and the nuisance that they are seeking to

1 prove. 2 They have to establish a causal link of 3 some sort between the red flags that they will allege we 4 missed, and the public nuisance in the community. 09:41:47 5 Now, they are going to do that through 6 expert testimony and statistics, and we'll dispute that. 7 But we have the right to make our causation case through fact witnesses, through fact discovery, and factual. 8 9 So --09:42:09 10 THE COURT: I mean, Mr. -- look, I suppose 11 if you want to say, all right, "We didn't have a system 12 and our system" -- or "Our system wasn't very good, but 13 even if we had had a good system and we had checked, these would have been okay, so no harm, no foul." 14 09:42:27 15 I suppose you can make that defense, but 16 again, I mean, you know who these doctors are, all right. 17 If there's a -- I mean, you don't need a lot of 18 discovery. 19 MR. DELINSKY: Well, but, Your Honor --09:42:40 20 THE COURT: I mean, if they are 21 red-flagging a particular -- a particular CVS pharmacy 22 near University Circle and you can say, "Hey, all these 23 prescriptions were coming from an oncologist at the

1 mean, you want to -- okay, the point is

Clinic," okay, you know that.

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1 you can call that doctor if you want. You can say. 2 "Hey, even if we had -- even if we had had a system and 3 even if we had checked, it would have been fine. Okay. 4 I mean, you can -- so it's no harm, no foul." 09:43:14 5 You can use that defense if you want, and 6 you can do your discovery because you'll see the red 7 flags. You're not bringing that -- suing that 8 doctor or anything. That doesn't help. But if you want 9 09:43:23 10 to defend and say, "Hey, even if we had checked out these 11 red flags, there was nothing suspicious and so no harm, 12 no foul," you can make that defense. So that's okay. 13 MR. DELINSKY: Your Honor, that's going to 14 require time and discovery. This is --09:43:41 15 THE COURT: Well, fit it in -- I don't 16 think it will take months and months. You have until 17 November. 18 MR. DELINSKY: Well, Your Honor, and I want 19 to take a pause here and just point something out about 09:43:51 20 the schedule plaintiffs built because I think it's 21 illustrative. 22 Plaintiffs allocated in the schedule 20 23 depositions to the defendants as a group. We get roughly 2.4 three each. THE COURT: You can take more depositions 09:44:06 25

1 than that. 2 MR. DELINSKY: They have allocated to 3 themselves 57 depositions. 4 And, Your Honor, we do have to stop, okay. I appreciate this Court wants to move this case at 09:44:16 5 6 breakneck speed but --7 THE COURT: No, it's not breakneck speed, sir. Breakneck speed would have been a lot sooner, okay. 8 9 I'm using pretty much the same schedule as 09:44:30 10 I did with the manufacturers and distributors, and this 11 doesn't include -- it's a shorter trial because it's 12 not -- it's not damages abatement so I don't need all 13 that. And it's also a simpler case because it's one 14 theory and it's all the same, they are all pharmacies. 09:44:48 15 So it's a much simpler case. 16 MR. DELINSKY: But that's not fair, Your 17 Honor, for plaintiffs to get 57 depositions. 18 THE COURT: You can have more. You can 19 take as many as you want. 09:45:01 20 I'm not -- again, I mean, you guys passed 21 in the night with your -- you know, you didn't do what I 22 had directed you to do which is confer and come up with 23 something together. 24 Yours, you know, plaintiffs' is unworkable 09:45:17 25 because it doesn't even give me time to read the motions,

1 and yours was another year-and-a-half and a five-month 2 trial. 3 So both of them I'm tossing. 4 You want to take more, you can take as many depositions as you want. I gave the distributors, I 09:45:29 5 6 don't know, and the manufacturers a couple hundred. If 7 you want to take a couple hundred, take them. You'll be taking them around the clock. I don't care. 8 9 I don't think they're necessary. I don't 09:45:43 10 know who these people are that you're going to be 11 deposing. 12 MR. DELINSKY: So, Your Honor, here's my 13 proposal. 14 Special Master Cohen and the parties have 09:45:54 15 agreed to an initial approach for the case whereby Step 1 16 will be a production of dispensing data. And to be clear 17 on what that is, Your Honor, line item prescriptions and 18 information about each that each of the pharmacies will 19 produce to plaintiffs. 09:46:16 20 That's what dispensing data is, it's a line 21 item for each prescription written identifying what it 22 was for, how large the prescription was, who wrote it, 23 and related information. We're going to produce that. 24 Plaintiffs then, in the second stage, Stage 09:46:44 25 2, are going to provide to us an identification of the

1 prescriptions that plaintiffs maintain bore red flags 2 that plaintiffs maintain the pharmacy should have 3 detected. 4 Until we see that, we are in the dark about the scope of the case and the scope of discovery that we 09:47:11 5 6 need in the case. We can't agree to a November 9th 7 trial, not knowing what that analysis looks like. If that analysis should -- reveals a 8 hundred prescriptions, that's one situation. If it 9 09:47:37 10 reveals five million, that's another. 11 We just don't know, Your Honor. We do not 12 know. We will know, I think the -- by the end of 13 14 March under the schedule, if that schedule ends up being 09:47:52 15 workable set by Special Master Cohen. 16 So our proposal would be that we at a 17 minimum be given the opportunity to review plaintiffs' 18 analysis, which will be the embodiment of their theory, 19 because we haven't seen it to date, and a submission 09:48:11 20 isn't good enough. We need to see the actual numbers, we 21 need to see the analysis, we need to see what their case 22 is based on because we don't have it now. 23 And then we come back to talk schedule. 24 We think it's unfair to put us to the task 09:48:27 25 of trying to build a schedule, agree to a schedule

1	without having appreciation of the extent of plaintiffs'
2	case.
3	THE COURT: Well, I hear what you're
4	saying.
09:48:41 5	Has has there been discovery already, or
6	is there going to determine exactly what system of
7	monitoring/checking, if at all, each defendant had in
8	place?
9	Has that have those documents been
09:49:00 10	produced?
11	MR. DELINSKY: For CVS they have been
12	produced at a policy level, and I believe that the
13	documents for all the defendants have been or are in the
14	process of being produced, but I can't speak for them.
09:49:15 15	MS. FUMERTON: Your Honor, Tara Fumerton
16	THE COURT: Yes.
17	MS. FUMERTON: on behalf of Walmart.
18	If I may sort of just key back off of
19	something that Mr. Delinsky said and to respond to the
09:49:24 20	question that you just asked, I think the question you
21	asked is very important to this question because
22	plaintiffs have sat here now today and said what they're
23	looking for is whether or not we had adequate systems.
24	THE COURT: Right.
09:49:37 25	MS. FUMERTON: And that looks at our
09:49:37 ∠ <b>ɔ</b>	MD. FUMERION: AND CHALLOOKS ALOUP

1 policies --2 THE COURT: Right. 3 MS. FUMERTON: -- and our procedures. 4 And most of us have produced a substantial, if not all of those policies and procedures already. 09:49:44 5 6 THE COURT: Okay. 7 MS. FUMERTON: The complicating factor here is plaintiffs' request for dispensing data and their 8 9 request to analyze that data on a 09:49:57 10 prescription-by-prescription basis, which is what they 11 said they're going to do, and identify for us the 12 specific prescriptions that they allege should not have 13 been filled or --14 THE COURT: Wait a minute. Wait a minute. 09:50:10 15 I don't think, Ms. Fumerton, they can't do 16 that. 17 They can identify -- a red flag doesn't 18 mean that a prescription should not have been filled, all 19 riaht. They can't do that. I won't let them do that. I 09:50:26 20 won't let anyone testify to that. So if they're thinking 21 of doing that, it's out right now. 22 All they can say is, "Look, something's 23 unusual or something's suspicious about this prescription 24 or this group of suspicions -- prescriptions, and you 09:50:45 25 should have asked -- you should have looked at it. Okay.

1 Mr. Delinsky, there might be an innocent explanation, 2 okay, but you should have looked at it. 3 "It's out of the ordinary. It's a big jump 4 from last month. It's a whole bunch of, you know, people with the same address or the same number, whatever. You 09:50:59 5 6 should have looked." 7 And that's all they can say. Okay. So if they are -- so -- and your 8 records would show whether you looked at all, okay, and 9 09:51:17 10 if you did, what explanation you found. Okay. So that's 11 what -- and I thought that that's what the case is going 12 to be about. 13 They're not going to go and actually go to 14 the doctor and the patient and bring in testimony about what actually happened. The focus is going to be 09:51:32 15 16 historic. 17 MS. FUMERTON: So, Your Honor, 18 respectfully, I think they're trying to have it both 19 ways. 09:51:39 20 They're saying it's about systems, but they 21 have already told us -- we spent a lot of time last week 22 walking through this -- that they are going to identify 23 specific prescriptions that they think should have 24 flagged. 09:51:50 25 THE COURT: Should have flagged, yes.

1 Okay. 2 MS. FUMERTON: And should have been 3 investigated. 4 THE COURT: Right. 09:51:54 5 MS. FUMERTON: And so in response, we are 6 going to have to, for those specific prescriptions, 7 present an individual defense. 8 So, respectfully, I would like to propose 9 an alternative. 09:52:04 10 THE COURT: The defense is not going to be 11 actually what was or wasn't with the actual facts on the 12 prescription. 13 You can say, "Hey, guess what? All these 14 things you've identified as red flags, suspicious, 09:52:16 15 they're not, they're really ordinary and with no cause to 16 look at." Okay. Or you can say, "We looked at them, and 17 here's what we found because here's the documents that 18 show that we looked at them." 19 MS. FUMERION: And how that happens is on a 09:52:30 20 prescription-by-prescription basis. When the pharmacist 21 is presented with a prescription, they assess various 22 factors that is individualized to each individual 23 prescription. 2.4 And so respectfully, I just wanted to throw 09:52:41 25 out sort of, you know, to the problem I think that we are having, an alternative, an alternative way to possibly streamline the case and that is forget about dispensing data. Let's not produce dispensing data.

If the argument here is that it's about systems, they have Arcos' data. They can talk about numbers in the aggregate. They can talk about systems.

And then that's going to solve a whole bunch of these issues that we're having with respect to the timing of all of this because one of the things especially that I wanted to make sure that we noted about Special Masters Cohen's ruling from the other night on Monday is that into the schedule is built only 14 days for us to identify additional data that needs to be produced once they have provided us with their red flag analysis and the specific prescriptions that they think triggered that, triggered those red flags. And that's simply impossible for us to do.

Now, if they came back and said we have two prescriptions that triggered this, maybe I could do it, but I am kind of a betting woman and I would say that's not what's going to happen. They are going to find thousands and thousands of prescriptions, if not hundreds of thousands, if not millions.

So I think what we're talking about here is the complication and why we're having such a hard time

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with the schedule is the dispensing data. And if this is a systems case, let's not produce the dispensing data and then we don't have to worry about that.

THE COURT: Well, I think, though, without the dispensing data, they can't make their red flag argument. I mean, it's theoretical.

In other words, it's going to -- patterns, all right, are going to come out and should have -- if they are there. Look, I don't know if the plaintiffs have a case at all. I asked them that before. I don't know. I'm agnostic.

They may have no case against any of the six. They may have a case against some of you. I don't know.

And I've been pleading with both sides to do something streamlined so we know if there's a case at all, okay, but — and that's what I'm directing, and so what we're going to do is this: I'm going to modify the schedule, move it back about a month, and you're going to proceed as you are.

And the plaintiffs understand that if they turn this into a dispensing case, I'm going to cancel the trial date and, you know, you can have years, and I don't care. And I'm going to send all these back around the country because there's nothing I'll be able to do with

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1 it. And every Judge is going to be wrestling with the 2 same thing. I'll have no MDL function. 3 I'll try this case eventually. 4 Okay. And if the plaintiffs want to have a trial in November, they're going to have to produce a 09:55:16 5 6 case that can be discovered and defended. Okay. 7 ball's in the plaintiffs' Court. So we'll see. I'm not going to have a trial 8 that's -- that's unfair to one side or the other, but 9 09:55:35 10 it's up to the plaintiffs. If they want a trial in 11 November, you're going to have to streamline and 12 structure that case so it can be investigated, developed, defended by the defendants. 13 14 If you don't want that, that's okay, too. I don't -- you know, I'll do something else in November. 09:55:52 15 16 Yes, Mr. Stoffelmayr. 17 MR. STOFFELMAYR: Thank you, Your Honor. I 18 wanted to maybe ask a more nuts and bolts question. 19 You said at the outset that the trial would 09:56:06 20 be limited to a liability on a public nuisance claim. 21 THE COURT: Right. It's only public 22 nuisance. 23 And liability under Ohio public nuisance 24 law is for the jury, but abatement, remedy, is for the 09:56:20 25 Court. And I would do it at some subsequent time.

1	MR. STOFFELMAYR: So two questions about
2	that.
3	One, I think that was news to at least some
4	of us that the trial would be so limited.
09:56:28 5	And other claims have not been dismissed.
6	Does that mean
7	THE COURT: I think they have been. The
8	plaintiffs have said it's only it's public nuisance.
9	I think they've got conspiracy, but there's
09:56:39 10	no independent liability for conspiracy.
11	MR. STOFFELMAYR: Right. Well, it's one
12	thing to say that. It's another thing to actually
13	dismiss the claims.
14	THE COURT: Well, I'm saying it now.
09:56:48 15	Am I right?
16	MR. WEINBERGER: You are correct.
17	THE COURT: I think it's been filed.
18	All right. It's done. You're facing
19	public nuisance, that's your only and I've researched
09:56:56 20	this carefully and I had come to this conclusion with the
21	manufacturers and distributors, that under Ohio law,
22	public nuisance liability is for the jury.
23	And if and only if the jury finds
24	liability, what I'll call abatement or remedy,
09:57:17 25	abatement it's prospective, it's not retrospective;

1 it's prospective, monetary and/or injunctive -- is for 2 the Court to be decided at a subsequent evidentiary 3 proceeding. 4 MR. STOFFELMAYR: And that, I think that 09:57:31 5 answers my second question is because when we were here 6 last year in October, we were anticipating that the jury 7 would decide past damages, including perhaps, which is always the source of some confusion, on the public 8 9 nuisance claim, but prospective remedies would be for the 09:57:47 10 Court. 11 So if I'm understanding correctly, the 12 trial we're talking about now will be -- the only issues to be tried will be liability on the public nuisance 13 14 claim in front of a jury, and then only prospective 09:57:59 15 remedies, whether they are in the form of an injunction 16 or monetary relief, would be for the Court at a separate 17 proceeding. 18 THE COURT: Right. 19 MR. STOFFELMAYR: But there will be no --09:58:07 20 there will be no trial at any point of past damages. 21 THE COURT: Right. 22 And so that's why I believe we can -- we 23 can do this trial in the time allotted. 24 I think it's, you know, it's fairly 09:58:20 25 straightforward.

1 MR. STOFFELMAYR: And I think it will be 2 helpful for everyone going forward then, and you started 3 with this, if there's some sort of filing on the record 4 from the plaintiffs, something binding that we can point to on points like that, and also very specifically on 09:58:32 5 6 exactly what -- exactly what is the case that we're 7 trying, because, at least for me and my client, you know, that's evolving over time. 8 9 And if we have a clear target everyone can 09:58:48 10 look at and point to, I think that's going to be very helpful rather than sort of a helpful discussion on the 11 12 record, but that's very different than, you know, here's 13 a clear and unambiguous sentence in a Court filing. 14 Thank you, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Well, I'll direct 09:59:01 15 16 the plaintiffs to file something. I think it's been 17 established that's the purpose of this hearing. 18 There's only going to be one trial. So 19 whether these claims are dismissed with or without 09:59:26 20 prejudice doesn't matter because there will be only one 21 Track 1B trial. So that's -- I've made that clear. 22 So it will be public nuisance only 23 liability. If the jury finds liability against one or 24 more defendants, I'll figure out a subsequent proceeding 09:59:50 25 in front of me to determine abatement remedy, and when.

1 And, you know, I'll worry about that then. 2 So I think that's -- we'll do it one step 3 at a time. 4 We'll -- now, a number of depositions, again I don't -- I mean, in Track 1A this was a -- I 10:00:13 5 6 mean, what happened is the plaintiffs made a proposal, 7 the defendants made a proposal, and I ended up giving each side about half of what they want. 8 9 I think the plaintiffs wanted 800 10:00:31 10 depositions. I think I gave them 400. I don't know. 11 I didn't come up with these numbers, and 12 I'm not wedded to them, so I suggest you all, you know, 13 you figure it out. I'm not, you know --14 SPECIAL MASTER COHEN: Judge, I'm going to 10:00:47 15 be meeting with the parties in the next ten days and 16 we're going to work that out. 17 THE COURT: All right. I think it should 18 be reasonable. All right. 19 You now, you know, defendants understand 10:00:55 20 what the plaintiffs' case is going to be. All right. 21 And it's going to be systems, orders that they believe 22 should have been -- should have prompted some inquiry. 23 And then the documents, each defendant's documents will 24 show whether or not you made an inquiry or not and what, 10:01:15 25 if anything, you found.

1 Okay. That's there from the documents. 2 should be easy to uncover. And then the parties can, you 3 know, do what they want with that. And that to me is 4 a -- that's a manageable, sensible trial for the jury. 10:01:30 5 MR. BARNES: Your Honor, can I address one 6 of your points? 7 Robert Barnes for Giant Eagle. THE COURT: Yes, Mr. Barnes. 8 9 MR. BARNES: Thank you. 10:01:37 10 A couple aspects of this jump out. 11 We heard in Case Track 1A, when deposing 12 multiple DEA officials and looking at their materials, 13 they said time and again the overwhelming number of 14 prescriptions issued in this country were issued in good 10:01:56 15 faith by doctors practicing in good faith and pharmacists 16 filling in good faith. And that really what it boiled 17 down to, if diversion was occurring, a small handful of 18 doctors were causing a lot of diversion. 19 So we start the proposition, in looking at 10:02:18 20 this case and looking at the dispensing case, you have 21 the DEA, the main law enforcement agency in charge of 22 this whole area of law saying, "We agree, almost every 23 prescription ever issued is perfectly fine." So what we 24 have is a very small, tiny sliver of prescriptions that 10:02:36 25 were causing a problem.

1 And then the second thing the DEA has said time and again is, "We are not the medical 2 3 professionals." 4 They have been asked repeatedly, "Give us quidance. What do you want us to do? What -- what is a 10:02:48 5 6 good quantity? What is a bad quantity?" 7 And the DEA says every time, "We're not getting into that. We don't train doctors. We don't 8 9 send them through medical school. We don't test them. 10:03:03 10 "But so we will not give you any guidance. 11 It's up to the medical professional to make that critical 12 decision." And so in terms of how a pharmacy chain 13 looks at it, when a doctor issues a prescription, it's 14 10:03:21 15 because he's been trained, he or she has been trained. 16 He sees the patient. He issues the prescription. 17 There are bad doctors out there, and 18 that's -- and that's something that's common knowledge. 19 But it's up to the DEA, the State Boards of Pharmacies to 10:03:37 20 investigate, to prosecute those sometimes with the 21 assistance. 22 I know representing Giant Eagle, we 23 routinely assist the DEA and the Ohio Board of Pharmacy 2.4 and the Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy with 10:03:49 25 investigations.

1 But --2 THE COURT: I would like to jump in. 3 MR. BARNES: -- my point, Your Honor, is 4 you have two professionals involved in the dispensing of every prescription. 10:03:57 5 6 You have a doctor exercising medical 7 professional judgment, which the DEA says they're entitled to do and they better do. 8 9 You have a pharmacist exercising 10:04:09 10 professional pharmacy judgment. 11 THE COURT: Right. 12 MR. BARNES: And so when analyzing 13 prescription dispensing, you cannot get away from the two professional judgments that have been exercised. Whether 14 you do it by statistical data and say, "Well, there's a 10:04:22 15 16 bunch of prescriptions here," the obvious first question 17 is who's writing these and who's filling these and why 18 are they doing that. 19 So you can't go into a room and then have blue smoke come out of the chimney and say, "We've 10:04:38 20 21 decided, based upon crunching numbers alone, that these 22 prescriptions are bad or should not have been filled 23 because" --24 THE COURT: Oh, no. Wait, Mr. Barnes. 10:04:50 25 You're making the same error that your colleague made.

1 The plaintiffs cannot, and I won't let 2 them, put in arguments, witnesses to say that these 3 prescriptions should not have been filled. 4 I won't permit that testimony. All right. It isn't going to happen. 10:05:06 5 6 All they can -- all they can argue is this 7 prescription or these group of prescriptions are out of the ordinary and should have prompted some inquiry to 8 9 make sure that someone was exercising legitimate 10:05:27 10 judgment. 11 And I would say also that you can have 12 patients who are trying to take advantage of doctors, all 13 right. Dr. A may say, "All right. You need this drug," but Dr. A may not have known that that patient was going 14 10:05:39 15 to Drs. B, C, D and E and getting the same prescription 16 filled. 17 All right. The pharmacy should have had a 18 system to track that, all right, and not let a given 19 patient fill five or six prescriptions for Oxycodone from 10:05:54 20 different doctors. Pharmacies should be on top of that. 21 MS. MOORE: Your Honor, Kelly --22 THE COURT: So I'm -- you know, this case 23 is not going to be about individual doctors exercising their medical judgment. 24 10:06:06 25 It's going to be on whether or not these

1	defendants, these six pharmacies, had systems in place to
2	reasonably make sure that the drugs were only going to
3	the people who they were supposed to go to.
4	All right. And if you had a doctor who was
10:06:24 5	doing something really crazy in your neighborhood, the
6	pharmacy should have been on top of that.
7	MS. MOORE: Your Honor, Kelly Moore for
8	Rite Aid.
9	THE COURT: Okay. Yes, Ms. Moore.
10:06:36 10	MS. MOORE: I think the issue does come
11	back to what Mr. Delinsky said to begin with which is we
12	are talking about two different regulations under the
13	CSA.
14	One is the suspicious order monitoring
10:06:45 15	regulation that applies to distribution and suspicious
16	wholesale orders. That regulation on its face does not
17	apply to practitioners.
18	Pharmacies are registered under the DEA as
19	practitioners.
10:07:00 20	THE COURT: All right.
21	MS. MOORE: The regulation, as we
22	understand it from the amended complaints that the
23	plaintiffs are focusing on for their dispensing case, is
24	the one that requires pharmacists to exercise a
10:07:12 25	corresponding responsibility to not fill medically

1	unnecessary prescriptions.
2	The entire red flag analysis goes to
3	whether or not ultimately a pharmacist properly exercised
4	their corresponding responsibility to not fill a
10:07:30 5	medically unnecessary prescription.
6	So it does ultimately the CSA
7	requirement they're trying to hang their entire
8	dispensing case on, the entire red flags analysis, all
9	goes back to that regulation.
10:07:43 10	There is no way we can defend against that
11	without pointing out that it was an appropriate exercise
12	of corresponding responsibility on the pharmacist's part,
13	which goes to that very subject of was it a proper
14	prescription in the first place.
10:08:00 15	THE COURT: Well, I disagree.
16	MS. MOORE: And then did the pharmacist
17	fill properly.
18	THE COURT: I disagree.
19	But, you know, that's
10:08:04 20	MS. MOORE: So, Your Honor
21	THE COURT: We're not going to be looking
22	at individual all right. I've said all I've said, all
23	right, so it's up to the plaintiffs to structure and
24	streamline their case, and you can defend it.
10:08:17 25	If you want to call a bunch of doctors, you

1 know, as witnesses, I mean, you can use your time calling 2 a bunch of doctors, all right. 3 I'm not telling you how you, you know, how 4 to defend your case, Ms. Moore. MS. MOORE: Your Honor, will you require 10:08:26 5 6 the plaintiffs to say that they are not relying on the 7 corresponding responsibility regulation? 8 THE COURT: I don't -- on what? 9 MS. MOORE: The regulation that they are 10:08:36 10 relying -- their entire case hinges on is the one that 11 requires the pharmacist to exercise professional judgment 12 to not knowingly fill a prescription that's not medically 13 necessary. 14 THE COURT: Right. And they're saying --MS. MOORE: That's not the regulation they 10:08:50 15 16 are relying on. 17 If they are relying on some sort of 18 suspicious order monitoring requirement that we don't 19 think legally exists, that's what we need to know. We 10:09:01 20 need them to say it. 21 But they can't have it both ways. 22 can't say, "Oh, yeah, it's just going to be a systems 23 case, Your Honor, but actually the regulation that we are 24 ultimately trying to prove was violated was the one where 10:09:09 25 the pharmacist didn't exercise the corresponding

1 responsibility," because that's the case we are going to 2 need to defend against. 3 THE COURT: Well, I think I've said 4 everything I've said. They're going to make their filing, and the 10:09:17 5 6 proof will be on what they do when they get your first 7 tranche of data. All right. All right. Again, they're going to argue 8 9 to the jury that each, each defendant should have had 10:09:33 10 some system to make sure each of your individual 11 pharmacists was exercising their responsibility properly, 12 some checking, some system to check. All right. And if 13 you had it and also having it and using it. 14 And using it means, all right, if something 10:09:56 15 suspicious pops up, to make some reasonable inquiry. 16 That's what the case is going to be about. 17 And again, I don't know if they have a 18 case. All right. They may not have a case. If all they 19 have is a, you know -- we'll just use CVS again or Rite 10:10:11 20 Aid, anyone -- if over five, six years they've got 10 or 21 15 red flags for five years, they don't have a case. I'd 22 throw it out. They'd drop it themselves, or if they 23 don't, it will go out. 24 The jury is not going to find that, you 10:10:26 25 know, whether you did or didn't monitor 15 red flags over

1	five years substantially contributed to public nuisance
2	in Summit or Cuyahoga County.
3	If there are hundreds and hundreds and
4	hundreds of red flags and it turns out you did nothing, a
10:10:40 5	jury could say, "Hey, you're part of the problem." All
6	right. So I don't know.
7	All right. And obviously a red flag has to
8	be something that would reasonably prompt suspicion. If
9	they have some cockeyed red flags, you can say, "Well,
10:10:57 10	that's not suspicious at all."
11	Okay. So, I mean, this is a common sense
12	case. They either and quite frankly, by now, I mean,
13	I'm surprised we're still even having these theoretical
14	discussions.
10:11:11 15	The data should have shown, all right,
16	whether there is anything or not. But certainly by
17	March, you'll know, both sides will know.
18	MR. JOHNSON: Your Honor.
19	THE COURT: So I guess we'll figure out
10:11:23 20	when we'll reconvene. I'll figure out when, you know,
21	when to reconvene.
22	Yes. Yes, Mr. Johnson.
23	MR. JOHNSON: I didn't mean to interrupt
24	you.
10:11:35 25	THE COURT: No. No. I've spoken.

1 MR. JOHNSON: On that subject I have a 2 suggestion. 3 THE COURT: Okay. 4 MR. JOHNSON: And you're talking about 10:11:38 5 common sense, and I think that this fits into that 6 category. 7 And we're going to know a lot more in March when we do everything we've just been talking about. 8 9 And to me, it doesn't -- even though that's 10:11:54 10 the way I know that things are normally done down here 11 with case management orders, but I don't think this is a 12 normal case. I think we really should just come back at 13 that critical point when we all know. We're going to 14 have a lot of these questions that are being raised 10:12:13 15 answered. 16 Right now we're all shooting in the dark as 17 far as picking dates. 18 Special Master Cohen says he's going to, I 19 quess, start to set a number of depos and things like 10:12:26 20 that, if I understood you correctly. 21 I think that's all premature. None of us 22 are going to know what the plaintiffs' case is -- maybe 23 even the plaintiffs -- until March. 24 So why don't we just -- we've got 10:12:40 25 everything in place to get to that point in time. We can

1 then come back and all speak with some intelligence and 2 information to then plot out the rest of the case. 3 Are the doctors going to be necessary? 4 Nail down what exactly the plaintiffs' case is, and go 10:13:02 5 from there. 6 I don't see any wasted time. We're just 7 going to know a lot more. But trying to throw all these dates out 8 9 there, including a trial date, we're just -- we don't 10:13:15 10 have enough information to know that. 11 And I don't think it slows down the case. 12 The deadlines are kind of set, and that would seem to be 13 the logical time to then enter into more meaningful and 14 thoughtful schedules. 10:13:31 15 THE COURT: All right. Well, I'm going 16 to -- this is what I'm -- I've already said what I've 17 said. 18 I'm going to move the trial back to 19 November 9th and it will be roughly four, four weeks. 10:13:44 20 We have March 26th scheduled, all right, 21 we're going to reconvene. That's two months, exactly two 22 months from now. And at that time a lot of this will be 23 produced. 24 The defendants will see exactly what the 10:14:00 25 plaintiffs' case is, what -- how many red flags they

1 think there were, whether we have a hundred, whether we 2 have a million. I, you know, I don't think it will be a hundred. My quess, it will be more than a hundred, less 3 4 than a million, but, you know, I don't know where, I really don't. 10:14:20 5 6 And, you know, as I said, I know -- I'm 7 confident after 21 years on the bench I know how to schedule a fair trial and how to run one, and I'm not 8 going to -- I'm not going to schedule an unfair trial. 9 Ι 10:14:39 10 don't -- I didn't with Track 1A. 11 I did have to move that trial date back. Ι 12 didn't do it lightly, but when it became clear that the 13 trial would have been unfair, unmanageable on the first 14 deadline, I moved it, like any Judge would do, whether 10:14:57 15 it's a one-defendant case or a 20-defendant case. 16 So but I have also learned that I'm going 17 to have a structure and deadlines, and lawyers work to 18 deadlines. So, you know, we're going to have one, and 19 then we'll see what this case looks likes on March 26th. 10:15:15 20 MS. FUMERTON: Your Honor, Tara Fumerton 21 from Walmart again. 22 THE COURT: Yes. 23 MS. FUMERTON: Respectfully with the 24 March 26th date, under the current schedule plaintiffs 10:15:24 25 aren't actually going to be giving us their analyses and

1 the identified prescriptions until March 30th, so I would 2 respectfully request that they be -- that deadline for 3 them be moved up by a week at least so that we can have a 4 more meaningful discussion on the 26th as to what the case is going to look like. 10:15:42 5 6 So if we can get their analyses, which they 7 probably, you know, should already have basically done and they should only need to run the algorithm against 8 their data, it shouldn't take them very long to do that, 10:15:57 10 so it shouldn't be an issue to go, you know, by the 23rd 11 or even ten days earlier by March 20th, so that we have 12 at least a week to look at what their case is prior to 13 that status conference. 14 MR. WEINBERGER: Your Honor, we -- we 10:16:16 15 believe we can do that, not having seen the data yet. 16 So, you know, we're comfortable with that, 17 with answering discovery with respect to our preliminary 18 analysis of the data. 19 I do want to make one -- a couple points in 10:16:33 20 response to my colleagues on the other side. THE COURT: All right. Well, let me -- all 21 22 Then I think that's a fair request because 23 otherwise our discussion would be too theoretical. 24 So I'll direct the plaintiffs produce their 10:16:48 25 red flag data no later than March 20th.

1 Okay. Yes, Mr. Weinberger. 2 MR. WEINBERGER: So with respect to the colloquy about the DEA and what I heard to be some of the 3 4 way that the defendants think they're going to defend 10:17:07 5 this case, I don't think we should leave this hearing 6 today without reminding ourselves of the fact that the 7 data that we have so far from Arcos indicates that 120 billion opioids were distributed and dispensed over 8 9 an eight-year period of time. 10:17:30 10 These pharmacies --11 THE COURT: In these counties, two 12 counties? 13 MR. WEINBERGER: No, nationwide. 14 THE COURT: Okay. Right. MR. WEINBERGER: 120 billion. 10:17:37 15 16 Now, we can -- you can do the math on the 17 per capita and our population. 18 So we also know that these pharmacy 19 defendants were the last line of defense in terms of 10:17:53 20 dispensing these 120 billion pills. 21 So to suggest that they -- that only the 22 doctors and only distributors or other defendants, 23 potential defendants, are responsible and they are not, 2.4 in terms of the system of dispensing these prescriptions, 10:18:21 25 just does not hold water, Your Honor.

1 THE COURT: All right. Well, look, that --2 that would be -- your argument to the jury is that they 3 have some responsibility, and I don't think they're going 4 to get up in front of a jury and say they have no responsibility. I haven't heard that from any of the 10:18:36 5 6 lawyers. And trust me, if any lawyer gets up there and 7 says that in front of a jury, you're going to guarantee a defeat. 8 9

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Okay. The question is whether they exercised their responsibility responsibly. That's what this case is going to be about. And it's going to be — I believe it's going to be there from the historic data.

And I don't know the answer to that. And I have no idea, of course, how a jury's going to conclude. But that's what this -- yes, they are the last line of defense, and so they, each pharmacy, has an individual professional responsibility to look at every prescription, make sure there's nothing strange or suspicious about that prescription or the patient who's coming in. All right.

And your argument -- and I think a reasonable jury would conclude that a corporation that has a thousand pharmacies in Summit and Cuyahoga County, has some responsibility on a corporate level to make sure

1 their employees are following the law, like any other 2 law. 3 Okay. That's your case. And whether they 4 were or not, whether there was a system or not, that's 10:19:53 5 what the trial will show. Yes, Mr. Stoffelmayr. 6 7 MR. STOFFELMAYR: Thank you, Your Honor. I apologize for the one who brings up the 8 least interesting issues, but I have on our calendar a 9 10:20:03 10 status conference in February that we actually --11 THE COURT: It's on. 12 We'll have to figure out if we're going 13 to -- you know, I've learned you put something on every 14 month. I mean, that doesn't mean you have to meet if 10:20:16 15 there's no reason to meet. 16 I'll have to figure out whether, you know, 17 if there's -- if there's a reason to meet on this case on 18 that day in February, we'll meet. If I conclude that 19 it's not a good use of resources, I'm not going to bring 10:20:30 20 people in just to say hi. 21 MR. STOFFELMAYR: Okay. So the comments 22 about, just so we're clear, the comments about March, 23 you're not intending to cancel the February --24 THE COURT: I haven't canceled it yet, but 10:20:42 25 I'm not going to just make people come in to say hi.

1 I'll figure out -- it's on the calendar, so 2 everyone's busy and including the Court and all these 3 lawyers, so you've got it there. 4 MR. STOFFELMAYR: Yes, sir. THE COURT: So I'll figure out if we'll 10:20:53 5 6 need that February date. 7 I know we'll need the March date. MR. STOFFELMAYR: The other thing I was 8 going to request or listening to the discussion about 9 10:21:03 10 dispensing data, I think part of the confusion or ways in 11 which people may be kind of missing each other's point is 12 how the plaintiffs will show causation. 13 We've heard a lot sort of about what the 14 responsibility is and, you know, we'll debate that later, 10:21:16 15 what the responsibility really is, and whether you 16 violated the responsibility or met the responsibility. 17 That will -- those are legal issues for later. 18 But there's obviously also a causation 19 element. And you can dismiss it as no harm, no foul, but if there's no evidence of causation, you're going to have 10:21:30 20 21 to grant judgment as a matter of law. 22 Whether someone gets up and argues --23 THE COURT: Well, if they show that there 2.4 were thousands of red flags that the defendants ignored, 10:21:42 25 they're going to argue that that's a cause of the

1 problem. 2 MR. STOFFELMAYR: Right. And I don't mean 3 to get into --4 THE COURT: And you can argue that it's all theoretical, and the jury can -- you know, you're 10:21:52 5 6 absolutely right, the jury's going to have to 7 show -- determine that whatever you did or didn't do was a, I think, substantial cause of the public nuisance. 8 9 MR. STOFFELMAYR: Right. 10:22:06 10 And I don't intend to engage in an argument 11 about what's good enough evidence, what's not good enough 12 evidence. That's for later. 13 My only request, because I think this will help the parties, is that the plaintiffs' submission --14 10:22:17 15 and I was going to request that you give us a due date so 16 we can all, you know, know when we'll see that -- that 17 the submission doesn't just describe how they intend to 18 show, you know, what was the duty, responsibility, 19 whatever you want to call it, how they intend to show 10:22:29 20 what was the breach, but also how they intend to show 21 causation. 22 And if it's all blended together, that's

And if it's all blended together, that's fine, but that would be enormously helpful for us so that when we come back we can tell the Court, "Here's what we need and here's why," so we're not talking about --

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1 THE COURT: The plaintiffs need to be as 2 specific as possible as to what their case is, what 3 you're alleging, what you're not alleging, and how did 4 you plan to show it. All right. And I would say today's the --10:22:53 5 6 MR. WEINBERGER: Your Honor, to -- I think 7 we have to all assume that the defendants have already run their own data using many of the red flags that we 8 9 agreed upon last Tuesday. 10:23:16 10 So to suggest -- I mean, we will certainly 11 comply and submit a clarification as you have laid out, 12 but for them to suggest that they are in the dark on what 13 their data shows, it belies reality. 14 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Weinberger, 10:23:38 15 they, each defendant knows and has known for a long time, 16 A, whether they had a system and, B, whether they used 17 it. Okay. They know it. 18 I don't know it. You may not know it. But 19 they've known it for a long time, and whatever it is, it 10:23:55 20 is going to come out, but each of them know it. 21 So I'll just say by noon next -- noon on 22 Friday, the 7th, the plaintiffs are to make the filing 23 that we've discussed. 24 MR. STOFFELMAYR: Thank you, Your Honor. 10:24:08 25 THE COURT: And I'll get it -- I will get

1	a I'll get a revised schedule out.
2	It's not going to say anything about the
3	number of depositions, but I'm going to revise these
4	dates for with a November 9th trial of four weeks.
10:24:31 5	And again we'll definitely be meeting on
6	March 27th.
7	And whether we meet February 27th
8	MR. WEINBERGER: March 26th, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: March 26th. We're meeting
10:24:44 10	March 26th.
11	Whether we meet February February 27th
12	remains to be seen. It's still on there. I don't want
13	anyone canceling it. There may be something we need to
14	do.
10:25:00 15	Okay. Anything else?
16	Yes, Mr. Barnes.
17	MR. BARNES: Just one minor matter.
18	On behalf of Giant Eagle, in your order
19	denying summary judgment, one of our pharmacists was, I
10:25:11 20	think, inadvertently identified as a thief, and I think
21	it was a mixing up of
22	THE CLERK: I believe that's fixed.
23	MR. BARNES: Is that fixed?
24	THE CLERK: I think so. I'll double-check
25	for you, but I think it is.

1 MR. BARNES: All right. 2 THE COURT: All right. And that reminds 3 me, I had -- I want -- you know, while you're talking 4 about number of depositions and documents, whatever, I want the parties to come up with a mechanism so that if 10:25:37 5 6 we have to try this case, it's going to be simple and 7 understandable for the jury. They're just going to hear CVS, Rite Aid, Walgreen's, Discount Drug Mart, whether 8 9 it's HBC or Giant Eagle, I don't care which one, and 10:25:59 10 Walmart. They're not going to be hearing about all these 11 related family entities, and the jury forms and verdicts 12 are just going to be one name. All right. So you all figure out how to do 13 14 that. We did it in Track 1A. It's not hard to 10:26:09 15 16 do. But no one's going to understand the difference 17 between different corporate entities. All right. I 18 don't, and no jury will. So you figure it out, and don't 19 wait until November 3rd. 10:26:25 20 Yes, Mr. Delinsky. 21 MR. DELINSKY: Thank you, Your Honor. 22 I appreciate what Your Honor's driving at 23 in terms of simplicity and the corporate names and not 24 having complicated corporate family trees, but there's a 10:26:37 25 feature of this upcoming trial that's different than

1	Track 1A, and that is Mr. Weinberger said the pharmacies
2	are being sued for two separate and independent
3	functions, and so there's the distribution function and
4	the dispensing function.
10:26:53 5	So there is going to have to be some method
6	of segregation. Those are oftentimes those reflect
7	different DEA registrations held by different facilities.
8	So I just want to preview for the Court
9	THE COURT: Well, I'm going to the
10:27:08 10	plaintiffs' case is going to be unintelligible to a jury
11	if you're going to argue CVS Co., you know, on the
12	distribution side of it and CVS Inc. on the pharmacy side
13	of it. No one is going to understand it.
14	So you figure that out. All right.
10:27:32 15	Okay. Anything else that anyone wanted to
16	raise?
17	MR. WEINBERGER: Not on behalf of
18	plaintiffs, Your Honor.
19	Thank you.
10:27:39 20	MR. STOFFELMAYR: No.
21	Thank you, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: Okay. I appreciate it's been a
23	good discussion.
24	And again I'll let you know whether we need
10:27:45 25	to reconvene at the end of February, or whether it will